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WHOLE 2702

BROWN ORDERED POLICEMEN TO VOTE TICKET

Lined Up All the Men in the Jail Yard in the Last County Election and Issued His Instructions.

AT THE TIME OF THE LAST COUNTY ELECTION, ARTHUR BROWN, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR SHERIFF OF OAHU, LINED UP THE MEN OF THE POLICE FORCE, THE ENTIRE POLICE FORCE, IN THE JAIL YARD AND INSTRUCTED THEM TO VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET. BROWN HIMSELF WAS THE CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF ON THAT TICKET.

"High Sheriff Brown lined the men of the force up in the jail yard one Sunday, just before the last county election," said Captain Kane, himself one of those who declared for Brown, last night, "and instructed them to vote for Brown and Rawlins—oh, for the straight ticket. I do not remember who was on the ticket, now. But Brown himself was on it. Sixty policemen voted the straight ticket that time. I am a straight-ticket man myself. I believe in the straight ticket."

LINED UP THE POLICE.

"Yes," said High Sheriff Henry, last night, "I did instruct Captain Parker to take the men as they came off watch and ascertain what was their preference for the office of Sheriff of Oahu, whether they were for Brown, Poepeo or myself. But I gave strict instructions that there was to be no coercion. It has been customary here in making a canvass to find out who the voters are for, whenever it is possible. It was a following of this custom. But no man was to be instructed or asked to vote for me or for anybody. About one-half of the men on the force announced themselves for Brown, and the balance for me."

"Yes, there was some little trouble afterward, but it amounted to nothing. Lieutenant Leslie of the mounted force, whom I recently permitted to go to San Francisco in order that he might study police methods there and perfect himself for the future, had some words with Turnkey Billy Woods about their respective preferences for Sheriff, and struck at him, knocking his hat off. I heard of that, and would not permit the thing to go any farther. And Henry Vida called for three cheers for Brown. That was all the disturbance there was in the station. Leslie has not been arrested."

Of all the men in the police department, turnkeys, detectives and all, 66 are for Henry and 27 for Brown.

HAD A PRECEDENT.

The statement of Police Captain Kane establishes the fact that in doing what he did High Sheriff Henry was not without a precedent that should at least meet the approval of the Brown men. Anyway, the people know where the police force of Oahu stands in the fight for the Shrievalty.

Concerning yesterday's affair, a number of policemen were quoted as saying that Captain Parker had attempted to induce them to declare for Henry. Captain Parker himself said that High Sheriff Henry had directed him to ascertain the preference of the men as between Brown and Henry. So it would seem that if Parker did attempt to influence the men, he exceeded his instructions, which were not to coerce the men.

As a matter of fact, maybe there is another reason than the mere reason of partisanship why the police force should be against the present administration and in favor of the return to power of the former one. The old clans are rallying to the support of the former administration, likewise. That means something. There have been no fat pickings since Henry took over the police administration.

The High Sheriff announced last night that he would open headquarters for the campaign today, and from this time forward there will be things doing in the fight in behalf of the Civic Federation and the force that it represents. The rumor that Fern, the Civic Federation nominee for Supervisor, would withdraw from the ticket, was denied last night.

SAM JOHNSON'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Sam Johnson has issued a pronouncement, a kind of political ukase so to say, in which he has defined pretty clearly where he will stand in the shrievalty fight.

"I am for the straight Republican ticket nominated at the convention, and am not supporting Mr. Henry, as was stated in yesterday's Advertiser and Saturday's Star," Sam Johnson says. "In view of the position which the Central committee of the Republican party has taken towards me, and the sentiment a number of so-called prominent Republicans have held towards me for some time, however, I do not feel that I should neglect my private business by over exerting myself in working for the Republican ticket."

"During the last campaign I worked night and day for the success of that ticket, and yet there was a constant cry on the part of some Republican politicians that I ought to be forced out of politics. This went so far, that three of the Republican senators, whom I had helped to elect, called upon the Governor and demanded from him my removal from office."

"It is bad enough to have to stand the criticisms of Democrats or Home Ruler opponents but to be continually attacked by those who I am trying to help and put in office is more than I can stand. I hope I do not owe my position entirely to my political work and trust that my record as road supervisor will speak for itself and compare favorably with work in other de-

partments. "After the last campaign the attack upon me was continued and there was a cry of officials holding office in the Central committee, which was avowedly aimed at me. And a number of street corner politicians, claiming to be Republicans, insisted that I should be forced to resign."

FOES WITHIN THE PARTY.

"Naturally I resisted, so that it could not be said that I retired under fire. But it made me feel that it was discouraging to work for a party which attacked me for being successful. "Even during the last session of the legislature, a representative who had been elected partly by my hard work, on the floor of the House openly denounced me as running my department in the interest of politics."

"In the late convention I took no part, instructing any men from my department, who were elected delegates to vote as they pleased. I myself did not vote for either candidate for Sheriff. After the convention I, at the unanimous request of my precinct, consented to serve upon the County committee, hoping that my experience would be of some assistance in the coming campaign which I foresaw would be a hard one. Immediately, however, the attack again began against me and an old rule was worked up which prevented any person from serving on more than one committee, although this rule has been openly violated in dozens of instances, by every committee, and although there are serving on the Central Committee a number of men who are ineligible by reason of this rule. Still, the cry 'We will force Johnson out of the committee' was raised, with the result that rather than cause more friction I resigned from the County committee."

RULE ONLY AGAINST JOHNSON. (Continued on page 5.)

BANQUET GIVEN TO WYMAN AND HEPBURN

Distinguished Visitors From Washington are the Guests of the President of the Board of Health at the Young Hotel.

Surgeon-General Wyman of the Federal Quarantine Service and Col. W. P. Hepburn, member of Congress from Iowa and chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, were the guests of honor last evening at a banquet given at the Alexander Young Hotel by President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health.

Gathered about the board were representative men of Honolulu, men who have a directing hand in its affairs, official and mercantile. The tables were arranged in the form of a T, Mr. Pinkham occupying the central seat of the cross-table as toast-master. At his right was General Wyman, and on his left hand Hon. W. O. Smith, formerly of the Board of Health. Opposite Mr. Pinkham, at the other end of the board, was Dr. Charles B. Cooper, former president of the Board of Health, and at his right Col. Hepburn, and at his left Hon. W. G. Irwin. The other guests were Alexander Young, George W. Smith, C. S. Holloway, Samuel Parker, Dr. J. R. Judd, Dr. L. E. Cofer, Lorrin Andrews, Justice A. A. Wilder, H. Pocke, M. P. Robinson, E. R. Stackable, Eric Knudsen, H. E. Cooper, Prince Kalanianoʻe, W. Pfothenauer, A. Fernandez, C. M. Cooke, G. M. Rolph, Dr. W. H. Mays, Dr. J. S. McGrew, B. F. Dillingham, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, R. H. Chamberlain.

The table was attractively adorned with carnations, ferns and yellow coreopsis blossoms.

PINKHAM'S TRIBUTE.

Toastmaster Pinkham started the flood of oratory by making an address of welcome to General Wyman and Col. Hepburn. He spoke as follows:

Surgeon-General Wyman, the Honorable W. P. Hepburn and Gentlemen: The object of our gathering is that courtesy and good will we feel toward the distinguished gentlemen present, visiting us for the first time, and to take note of a marked event.

So far as we can search backward into the dim records of the past, even six thousand years, we find the impenetrable darkness of a peculiar

disease hanging over numbers of the human race, imposing on its victims not only physical suffering but the agonizing wrenching of all social ties and ties of blood and affection.

Literature, even down to Ben Hur, has seized the tragic in this disease and in words painted both the physical and heart suffering until we feel the strain of intense sympathy and distress as we read. Jewish records and the Bible have disclosed for ages the hopeless tragedy of leprosy.

No painter has presumed to dare to record it with his brush.

Three thousand four hundred and ninety-five years ago this disease was described and a law of segregation promulgated.

Leprosy has had its cycles in which its affliction of the human race was greater than at present.

We are still in darkness. No longer does mankind look for miracles, but the appeal is to the patient, persistent, searching investigation of medical science.

I understand this is the first time in history that a government has taken upon itself the effort, and appropriated a large sum of money, to investigate exclusively a single disease seeking its cause, prevention and possible cure.

Naaman, the leper king, when bidden by Elisha, the Prophet, to wash in Jordan seven times and be clean, was angered and refused because he had expected a spectacular cleansing, but later repented, washed seven times in Jordan, and was cured.

We trust our own unfortunate wards will not imitate Naaman, but patiently and perseveringly cooperate with those laboring for their good and that of their fellow sufferers throughout the world.

We who have so earnestly hoped for the aid that has come to these Hawaiian Islands, now turn to the gentlemen who have accomplished the object desired, and who have secured ample provision for the scientific investigation of, and a search for, the prevention and cure of leprosy.

We have with us Dr. Wyman, Sur-

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY ADDRESSES THE VOTERS

To the Electors of the County of Oahu:

Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination of the electors who so kindly requested me to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this County at the approaching election on the 20th of June instant, if elected, I shall endeavor to conduct the affairs of the police department so that the laws of the land shall be impartially enforced and the efficiency of the department be raised to a higher standard.

The position of head of the police department is one that experience in the different States of the Union has shown should be removed from control by the different political parties so far as possible, and especially is this true in the great cities, but the Legislature has provided for the election of the responsible head by popular vote, so that it becomes the duty of every elector, regardless of political ties, to cast his vote for the man whom he thinks will enforce the law of the land when violated, no matter by whom, and who will retain only such officers under him as will comply with the rules of the department and will fill any vacancies that may occur with men having satisfactory endorsement as to character and fitness.

It is my purpose to gradually inaugurate examinations, mental and physical, for applicants and get such legislation passed as will make these requirements essential for appointment, as well as to secure such pay for the men under me as will enable them to meet the requirements of the department.

The record of the police force, as conducted before my being appointed, is before the electors of this county, and I refrain from making any comment, except to say that I have honestly endeavored to enforce the laws of the land impartially since my appointment as High Sheriff, and to do the best I could with the police force under me, and I can assure the electors that it shall be my aim to make Honolulu and this county an orderly and law-abiding community without attempting to restrict the numerous pleasures, pastimes and amusements of its people by means of unnecessary police interference.

The safety of life and property are absolutely essential to the material advancement of this County and Territory, and one of the safeguards is an honest and efficient police force from the head of the department down to the patrolmen. I shall endeavor to bring this about so far as I am able, and I rely on the support of the public and the press to assist me in preserving the good name of this Island and County of Oahu and Honolulu, for without that support no head of the police department can control crime and vice.

Gentlemen, if I consulted my own private interests, I would not be before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, but I have decided to be a candidate in order that I may render some service to the cause of good government in this Territory and to complete, so far as I can, the reforms begun in the police department, and it is for you to endorse or condemn my policy in the conduct of the department by your votes. My duties are of such a character that I may be unable personally to solicit your votes, but I am sure I shall endeavor to show my gratitude for your support by the faithful and impartial performance of the official duty, being careful not to oppressively use my office in the interest or any clique, sect or organization, but in the best interests of the County of Oahu, whose officer I shall be if returned at the polls.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY.

THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

New Legislature for the Czar's Empire Will Begin its Session In September.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The Russian experiment in parliamentary government will begin in September. The parliament will consist of an upper and a lower house, with final authority reserved to the Emperor.

TOKIO, June 12.—The Russians have been driven out of Liangshuichuan. The Japanese now occupy Ershihlipa and Tung-chiatzu.

JAPAN SHY OF PEACE TALK.

The Japanese authorities maintain an attitude of reserve on the question of peace. They fear that an armistice at the present stage might prove to be sacrifice of Admiral Togo's victory and of Field Marshal Oyama's opportunities, and they consider that the discussion of peace is premature.

RUSSIA DOUBTS ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The newspapers here are skeptical of any practical results from President Roosevelt's action on behalf of peace.

TAFT AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, June 13.—Secretary of War Taft and the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, have arrived here to attend the graduating exercises at the military academy.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out here. Services in the churches have been suspended.

Surgeon-General of the United States, whose intense and persistent interest and effort created the sentiment and plan; and the Honorable W. P. Hepburn, for twenty-four years a member of the United States House of Representatives, and one of its most powerful leaders, who forced the plan into law against all opposition.

Gentlemen, in expression of our appreciation, I propose in one toast the health of these two friends and joint workers in behalf of humanity, Dr. Walter Wyman and the Honorable W. P. Hepburn.

WYMAN GIVES CREDIT.

General Wyman responded in a happy vein, giving Col. Hepburn credit for what had been done in obtaining the Congressional appropriation for the federal investigation of leprosy. He said it gave him great pleasure to meet so many distinguished men of the islands. He did not think he could utilize the time better than by simply enumerating the causes leading to the action taken by Congress.

"As you all know," said he, "the bill was put through Congress by Col. Hepburn. (Applause). In 1902 I went to Mr. Hepburn with a bill which had been carefully prepared and which made a great change in the service of which I have the honor to be at the head. This was to enlarge the scope of the service and increase its activities. Hepburn read it and said he was in favor of it and he put it through. That bill provides for an annual conference between the Surgeon-General and the representatives of the State and Territorial Boards of Health. I called for a conference. On the Committee of Leprosy, I appointed Dr. Cooper of Honolulu, chairman. Dr. Cooper made an excellent report. I wrote here saying I would do all I could to secure a scientific investigation as to the best method of effecting a cure for leprosy."

General Wyman spoke of his visit to the Leper Settlement. He was greatly surprised at the order, system and good feeling which seemed to prevail there. He was also surprised at the beauty of the surroundings, especially that part to be taken over by the Federal Government. When the title to the square mile has been approved by the Department of Justice, it will be his purpose to begin actual work to find a specific for leprosy. As early as possible, experiments will be made, records kept of the best treatments, and systematic methods of treatment begun. This will be made continuous until success crowns the efforts of the experiments. Within the last few days Dr. Wyman had been encouraged to find that his department may be able to get to work quicker than he anticipated. First must be the Department of Justice's opinion as to the title to the land, and then the plans for the buildings will have to be made, the advertisements for bids published and there will be many delays, which

Uncle Sam exacts, before actual building construction commences. This is to come out of the \$100,000 appropriation, but there is a \$50,000 appropriation for maintenance and he said he was anxious to start to spend that money on the work. He spoke of the article in yesterday's Advertiser relative to leprosy treatments under way near Boston. He said he would get into communication with the physicians named therein, and others, and get the remedy and all remedies, and make the medicine to be used for the treatment on Molokai.

General Wyman thanked those who had contributed to making his stay pleasant. He had heard for years of the hospitality of the island people, but it becomes necessary for one to visit the islands to realize it. "If, out of these isles of the sea, will spring knowledge which will benefit all mankind—the cure of the leper—it will be one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the world."

HEPBURN PATRIOTIC.

Col. Hepburn was called upon for an address and he responded eloquently, his speech being frequently punctuated by applause. He said that General Wyman had done him honor overmuch. "When you get to know Wyman as well as I do," he said, "you will recognize the fact that modesty is a great characteristic of his nature. Next to myself, he is the most modest man I know of—(laughter)—and when he attempts to give me credit for carrying out this idea, it is simply because of his kindness. I have known the doctor a long time. I have been permitted to preside over the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for about ten years. It is the committee which has the incentive with reference to all matters appertaining to his bureau. I might say here that the General never came to us with any proposition, personal to himself, his rank or his pay, all of that he has left to others. The subjects that have engaged his attention have been for the public weal. I know something of the persistency with which he adheres to every purpose looking to the common benefit. If the doctor ever came to us with the same persistency in personal matters that he does with matters for the public I would say he would be a d—d bore. (Laughter). When he came to me with this bill, and told me it was for the public welfare, I did everything I could to get rid of the bill. That is the secret history of the measure. (Applause and laughter)."

"I am glad of the opportunity the doctor has. Everything he has done in the past dozen years I have known him to have been for the public interests and has been well done. When he takes hold of a matter there is assurance of success. I anticipate that infinite good will come from this movement and that those thousand and

(Continued on page 5.)